THE DEMOCRACY OF SMITH. BOAST OF HER ALUMNA

Easier for a Poor Girl to Be Happy There Than Anywhere Else in the World, Says Miss Caverno-Smith Girls Just Like Other Girls, Only Nicer, Says Miss Daskam. The annual luncheon of the New York Smith Alumnie Association served yesterday as an excase to bring together 103 Smith girls in one of the duing rooms of the Manhattan Hotel. That the purpose of the assembly was anything else except conversation and laughter it would have difficult for any stranger approaching the goer about half past 2 in the afternoon to believe. There was an Easter display, too, of gowns and new bonnets quite incongruous with any preconceived notion of the learned college girl. But from the speeches made by those well versed in the ways of the college the best thing a Smith girl does is to drop her intellectual impedimenta at the door of a social entertainment and to enter into the spirit of the hour without thought of

This was the particular point made in the toast given by Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam, '98,
who has just published a volume of Smith stories, and who was therefore particularly welli qualified to keep to the text of her subject. "The College Girl in Fact and Fiction." She gave a humorous picture of the college girl as she is supposed to be and as she is, and summed up her view of the situation by an account of a conversation with a graduate of another woman's college. The distinct characteristics of our girls are so and so," said this graduate; "they have such and such qualities; they differ from other women

in this and that. Now what are the special characteristics and qualities and differences of the Smith girls?" At this question Miss Daskam shook her head. "They have none," she replied. "Smith girls are just like other girls, only a little nicer."

These occasions of self-congratulation are allowable in all colleges and other institutions, and though Smith girls may take their own business with a grain of allowance, they thoroughly agreed with Miss Julia H. Caverno, one of the Smith professors, in all the pleasant things she had to say about the college. Her topic was "Democracy at Smith College," but in the elucidation of it she took occasion to tell a few of her own impressions about the college, which probably enlightened considerably the understanding of some of the older alumnae, who are necessarily out of close touch with the college. It was rumored she said, that Democracy at the college was a vanishing quantity, that the spirit of the college was changing. When she entered in the fall of 83 she heard the same thing, she said, and she knew on the authority of a member of the first class that was ever graduated, that in her sophomore year, the lament of a change in the college began.

There was as little foundation, Miss Caverno thought, for the apprehension about the increase and elaboration of social life. As to the amount of social lite, naturally 1,000 girls needed more social functions than 300. As to the charge of more elaborateness, she thought it was only in proportion to that outside. Entertainments were more elaborate, she acknowledged, than they had been in her freshman year, but so they were in the town from which she came. tion of it she took occasion to tell a few of her

more elaborate, she acknowledged, than they had been in her freshman year, but so they were in the town from which she came.

Having relieved the minds of those who feared that the college had become a Babylon of social engagements. Miss Caverno turned her attention to the status of the poor girl, which was, she left, the great proof that the democratic spirit, the particular characteristic of the old college, had not become ineffective or obsolete in the new. The poor girl is as much an object of interest and pride as ever, Miss Caverno declared. She could have a good time between '83-'97. She could have a good time between '83-'97. Likewise, Miss Caverao said, she could have a good time in some some rich girls there. Just for convenience, we will take a millionaire's daughter. At a party it would be very hard to pick her out; at chapel quite impossible." In earlier times, if some one wanted to give a german, the college was so small that it was necessary to call into requisition girls rich and poor, those well versed in the ways of society, and those whose knowledge of the waltz even was theoretical. By the very nature of things, the latter had to be dragooned and steered through the german, or there could be none. Now there are enough girls to dance a dozen germans at once, but still the poor girl is not neglected.

"If a poor girl does not have a good time, it is

not neglected.

If a poor girl does not have a good time, it is make of the consciousness of her own poverty, a perhaps feels sensitive and uncomfortable cause she has not suitable clothes to wear to a cen entertainment; but if she doesn't mind it, one else does. From the testimony of any trabet of poor girls, the conclusion is established

At this all the 102 Smith people in their seats apped their hands heartily, for Smith democracy clapped their hands heartily, for Smith democracy is one of the dearest joys of their hearts.

Prof. Tyler, the head of the Greek department, who has been connected with the college 23 years, conveyed to the alumna the greetings of the college in place of President Seelye, who was unable to be present. He then gave a few reminiscences of his recent trip to Greece. The association also had the pleasure of listening to an animal story by Ernest Seton-Thompson.

The Rev. Amory H. Bradford of Montclair was the only other outside guest, and though his sub-

The Rev. Amory H. Bradford of Montclair was the only other outside guest, and though his sub-lect was "Neglected Wonders," he did not forget to acknowledge his relationship with Smith, gained by virtue of his two Smith daughters.

When Mrs. Grace Jane Adams, '88, President of the association, as toastmistress had made the closing speech. Miss Bertha Herrick '96, sang' The Road to Mandalay' and the Smith parody of it. With this flavor of Undergraduate Smith, graduate Smith ended its luncheon. The alumnes went their several ways, with chat and laughter, some of them at least feeling that a Smith college luncheon is the best demonstration there is that a Smith student is neither a butterfly nor a blue A Smith student is neither a butterfly nor a blue stocking, but a sensible normal girl, with a capa-city for work in its time and for play it its season.

CITY SCHOOL'S EXHIBIT FOR PARIS. The World to Learn From It How New York Educates Its Children.

The exhibit of the work of the New York public hoel children, which is to form part of the school exhibit of the United States at the Paris Exposition, was on view yesterday in the auditorium of the Board of Education building at Fifty-ninth street and Park avenue. The exhibits in charge of Associate Superintendent A. F. Schauffler are to be sent to Paris about May 1.

The work of the school children of the five boroughs has been arranged on cards that are to be mounted in wing frames on the wall. There all also be seventy albums, together with 200 other books, showing the progress in each study through fourteen years of instruction. The branches of work shown by the cards are manual training and drawing, physiology, cooking, seaing, kindergarten work and high school work, the latter being chiefly contributed by the Brooklyn schools. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit was not shown yesterday, as it is still momplete. This is made up of projectoscope lictures with a phonographic accompaniment, on plans designed by Dr. Schauffler. There will be moving pictures showing pupils at work in the manual training schools and in the class rooms, and a morning assembly and the dismissal of a school at the alarm of fire. The phonograph takes part in the pictures of the latter two exhibits. In the morning assembly pictures, as the pupils salute the flag the phonograph will accompany the pictures with the words of the pupils and will give the singing of "America". manual training and drawing, physiology, cook

ree thousand dollars has been spent on the topectoscope features and the entire exhibit has sat \$13,000 in all. The exhibits are to be on iew until Wednesday evening and a schedule as been arranged whereby the teachers from as been arranged whereby the teachers from the various schools are to have a chance to see

TOO BROAD IN DENUNCIATION.

Methodist Conference Objects to Harsh Criticism of Mckinley and Others.

ASHUA, N. H., April 14.-At this morning's session of the New Hampshire Methodist Conference, the report of the Committee on Temperance, which contained a general attack upon public officials from President McKinley down, was rejected by the ministers and a revision was ordered. The report which was submitted by e Rev. G. W. Buzzell of this city aroused a sharp w. Buzzell of this city aroused a snarpy arties and public men were sharply of their alleged attitude toward pro-id the liquor traffic. The nature of dons, which attributed laxity to the d the United States, to the Governors to city and town officials with respect recement of laws governing the sale of light enforcement of laws governing the sale of of the conference.

Girl killed by an Elevator.

Jennie Petro, a five-year-old child, was killed by a freight elevator in the factory building in Lawrence and Mechanic streets, Newark. She and a younger brother left their home yester-day morning to visit a sister who is employed on the fourth floor of the building. They stopped to play in the big elevator and some-lody below starred it while the girl was upon the platform. Her head was crushed between the platform and the wall.

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

The first important decision of the Court of

Appeals construing the Factory law of this State, in so far as it requires machinery to be provided with safeguards, was rendered on the 6th inst. in the case of the Glens Falls Portland Cement Company against the Travelers' Insurance Company. The statute declares that all vats, pans, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, set screws, and machinery of every description in a manufacturing establishment shall be properly guarded. The injury in the case mentioned was caused by a projecting set screw on a revolving shaft fifteen or eighteen feet above the floor, to which a workman had ascended by means of a ladder for the purpose of oiling the shafting. There was no protection about this machinery, and the question was whether it was "properly guarded" within the meaning of the Factory law. The Court of Appeals, speaking through Judge Haight, holds that the Legislature cannot have intended that every piece of machinery in a large building should be covered, for that would be impracticable. It is enough if those portions which are dangerous to the servants required to work near them are so guarded as to reduce the danger to a minimum. In view of the fact that the appliance by which the injury was inflicted was so far removed from any place where persons were ordinarily expected to work, the Court refused to hold as matter of law that the employers had violated the Factory act by failing to guard it.

One of the most interesting criminal cases recently considered by the Court of Appeals is that arising out of the murder of a policeman in this city in the autumn of 1897 by a burglar who had just robbed the poor-box of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer on East Third street and Avenue A. The police officer was named Frederick Smith and the murderer was named Fritz Meyer. Objection was made to the constitution of the trial jury because, under the Special Jury law, 2,500 of the most highly qualified jurors are withdrawn from the general body of jurymen and were therefore not available for service in this case. Inasmuch, however, as all that the Constitution guarantees is the right to be tried by a common law jury of twelve men, and as the defendant was not deprived of that right by the operation of the Special Jury law, the objection was pronounced untenable. The opinion was written by Judge Werner, one of the new members of the Court of Appeals, and contains an instructive discussion of the law of confessions in criminal cases. While it may be so clear that a confession was voluntary as to justify the trial Judge in declaring it to be of that character, it is said to be the better rule to permit the jury to determine that question.

There is a bill before Congress providing for a much more general distribution of the Supreme Court reports than is accomplished under existing laws. Its enactment will furnish the Federal courts with these reports in many places where they are not now accessible to the Judges. In a report on this subject on behalf of the House Judiciary Committee by Mr. Littlefield of Maine, the new member who distinguished himself so greatly in the debate on the Mormon Roberts case, truly says: "The Governmen in the transaction of its business is penny wise and pound foolish when it fails to provide its officers with those books absolutely essential to the proper discharge of their duties. The reports of the Supreme Court of the United States ought to be at hand in every Government building where United States Courts are held. The Judges cannot take the reports with them when holding court, and it entails vast expense to suspend proceedings and send out into the town or city for such reports when required by the Judge during the progress of a trial." Mr. Littlefield is an experienced lawyer who would naturally appre clate the evil to be remedied. He was Attorney-General of Maine from 1889 to 1893.

In the case of the retiring pension of Judge Charles L. Benedict of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, the Supreme Court makes a distincnumber of poor girls, the conclusion is established that it is infinitely easier to wear shabby clothes at or do the other things that poverty implies at Smith and be happy than anywhere else in the common with all the other District Judges of the United States, was in receipt of a salary of \$5,000 a year. He had also long been in the habit of holding six criminal terms of the Circuit Court in this district every year, for which the Revised Statutes allowed him compensation at the rate of \$300 a term thus amounting to \$1,800 per annum. A Federal Judge who resigns after ten years of service, having attained the age of 70, is entitled under the law, during his natural life to "receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation. The Supreme Court decides that Judge Benedict is entitled to only \$5,000 a year under this law, the additional \$1,800 being really

extra pay for extra work, and not salary at all.

The rule that a preliminary injunction will not be granted where greater substantial injury will probably be done to the defendant than would be suffered by the plaintiff, if he were denied the desired order, was applied to an amusing controversy on Wednesday by Mr. Justice Bischoff. The litigation involved the rights of the parties to employ the title "Indian Maidens" in reference to a certain style of entertainment which the Judge says is not a literary work, but which he does not more particularly describe. The plaintiff claimed an absolute property in "Indian Maidens," while the defendant asserted an unexpired right of dominion over the title under a contract with the plaintiff. "From the mass of assertions, denials, vituperation and recrimination" submitted for the enlightenment of the Court upon the application for the injunction, and the "vigorous clash of oaths." Judge Bischoff reached the conclusion that it was doubtful whether the plaintiff would prevail upon the trial, and he therefore refused to grant any restraining order in the first in-

stance. A fine of £100, with costs amounting to £25 additional, was recently imposed by the Lord Chief Justice of England upon a newspaper publisher named Howard Alexander Gray for contempt of court. The offence consisted in publishing an article containing scurrilous abuse of Mr. Justice Darling in reference to the conduct of a case then on trial before him. The Lord Chief Justice said that of course judges and courts were open to criticism, and if reasonable arguments and expostulations were offered against any judicial act as being contrary to the law of the public good, no court would treat it as a contempt. The defendant's publication went far beyond that, however, and he himself acknowledged that it was improper, ungentlemanly, intemperate and devoid of respect for the judicial office. "Had it not been for this admission," said Lord Rus sell, "we should have thought it necessary to send Howard Alexander Gray to prison for a not inconsiderable period."

The suit against the proprietors of the Inns of Court Hotel, to recover damages for having been poisoned at dinner there, was recently tried in London before Mr. Justice Grantham and resulted in a verdict of £140 for the plaintiffs, a gentleman and his wife, who were dining with a guest at the hotel on the occasion of the alleged poisoning. The dinner proved fatal to another guest, and the evidence showed that his death was due to the development of ptomaines in some of the food taken. There was expert testimony to the effect that ptomaines could be generated by lack of cleanliness in the preparation of food, and this furnished a basis for holding that there had been negligence in the defendant's kitchen.

QUICK RELIEF, SURE RELIEF. BROWN'S Bronchial Troches For Coughs and Colds. Fac-Simile Shah Rum the box.

B. Altman & Co.

THE PARIS GOWNS AND WAISTS STILL REMAINING FROM THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION WILL BE OFFERED AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICES ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

(Dressmaking Department, 3d Floor.)

Silk Waists. Dress Goods and Wash Silks will be shown Monday, April 16th, at the following low prices:

TAFFETA SILK TUCKED WAISTS, BLACK, LIGHT BLUE, BLUET, VIOLET, . . .

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, WITH WHITE TUCKED SILK GUIMPE;

EVENING SHADES,

SILK HANDKERCHIEF WAISTS, REDUCED TO **\$3.85, \$6.75, \$8.25, \$10.50**

SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS OF IAPANESE WASH SILKS, COTTON DRESS GOODS AND BLACK DRESS FABRICS.

JAPANESE WASH SILKS,

IMPORTED FANCY ZEPHYRS, MADRASSES AND OXFORDS, EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS,

22c. YARD.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

BLACK SICILIAN MOHAIR. 50 INCHES WIDE, PER YARD, 58c.

Eighteenth Street, Mineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ARRESTED IN BANKRUPTCY.

Creditors Pursuing the Greenbergs Who Shut Up Shop on April 2.

Saven creditors of Charles Greenberg & Son. wholesale dealers in cotton goods at 41 Wooster street, whose claims aggregate \$3,485, have filed a petition to intervene with the other creditors who filed an involuntary petition against the firm on April 2. The largest of the creditors are James Scott & Sons, \$1,052, and James F. White & Co., \$583. It was alleged that the firm obtained goods on the strength that the firm obtained goods on the strength of a statement of Feb. 9, showing assets \$20.-883 and liabilities \$4.126; that in March they shipped to Baltimore goods valued at many thousands of dollars, removed a part of their stock to a warehouse and have abandoned their place of business since April 2. To keep the Greenbergs in the jurisdiction of the court they were arrested on Friday night by Deputy.

Marshal Blake at their residence, 65 Second avenue, and put under \$2,500 bonds, which they gave yesterday. Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver of their property.

Wouldn't Reduce Jersey Central's Tax Bill. The Commissioners of Appeals of Jersey City held a meeting yesterday morning to consider an application of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company for a reduction of the assessed valuation of its property on the the assessed valuation of its property on the New York Bay shore at Communipaw. In 1898 the valuation of the property was fixed at \$1,085,000. In 1899 the Tax Board increased it to \$2,389,000. The company contended that the property, which is nearly all under water, had not increased in value since 1898, The Commissioners of Appeals refused to reduce the valuation and the company will probably take an appeal to the State Board of Taxation.

Foreign Motels.

THE SAVOY HOTEL, London,

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Of international fame, is under direction of The Savoy Restaurant, the famous Chef. Maitre Thouraud. Meals are served on the romantic terrace overlooking the Gardens and River, with St. Paul's and Westminster in sight. An Italian orchestre

CLARIDGES HOTEL,

Grosvenor Square, in the centre of fashionable London: is the abode of royalty and aristocracy. The best and costliest materials have been employed in the furnishing. Complete suites, including separate vestibules, insures absolute privacy if desired. A Royal Suite (Prince of Wales's) with separate entrance from the main street. Over 300 rooms and 100 bathrooms. The whole house is absolutely fireproof, and absolute safe: y. The restaurant is regularly MR. HENRI MENGAY, Gen. Manager. four broad areproof staircases insure frequented by the citte of London.

THE GRAND HOTEL, ROME,

Is universally recognized as the most beautiful in Italy. It is the chief rendezvous of American and English society. The lobbies and restaurant, under picturesque illumination, resemble a veritable "midsummer night's dream." MR. A. PPYFFER, Manager.

The Restaurant Marivaux, PARIS,

More familiar as "Joseph's" opposite the new Opera Comique, has an international reputation of long standing.



Business Motices.

Carl H. Schultz's Pure Mineral Waters

Rheumatism and Gout radically cured in every case since 1861. FAMOUS PRESCRIPTION 100-384, 76c, bottle. Write for bootlet. MULLER PHARMACY, 74 University place, New York.

DIED

ALLING. -Entered into rest. Saturday, April 14. 1900, in his 38th year, Asa Alling Alling, at his residence, 101 West 81st st.

Notice of funeral hereafter. DOLSON .- At Jersey City, April 14, 1900, Rache Du Bois, wife of the late William Dolson of New Paltz, N. Y.

Funeral services Monday evening at the residence of her daughter, 170 Summit av., Jersey City. Interment New Paltz, N. Y. Kingston and New Paltz papers please copy FIELD. - On Saturday, April 14, 1900, of pneu

monia, William Hildreth Field, in the 57th year of his age. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th st and Park av., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock

GARDNER.-At El Paso, Tex., April 10, 1900, Andrew Bigelow Gardner, youngest son of George H. and Elizabeth Pickford Gardner, in his 29th Funeral April 16, 1000, at 10 A. M. , from th

Church of Puritans, Fifth av. and 130th st. LATIMER .- On April 14, 1900, Frederick B. Latimer, eldest son of Brainard G. and the late M Antoinette Latimer. Funeral services will be held at his late residence,

148 Rodney st., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers. LEWIS .- Suddenly, in Dresden, April 1, 1000, Mrs. Susan Kidder Lewis, widow of the late James Ivers Lewis of New London, Conn., and daughter of the late Edward Kidder of Wilmington, N C. Funeral services from St. James Church, New Lon-

don, Conn., Tuesday, April 17 1900, at 2 P. M. WALSH .- At his residence, Bay 28th st., near Bath av., Bensonhurst, on Friday morning, April 13, 1900. W. B. Walsh, in the 53d year of his age. Funeral from St. Finbar's Church, Bay 2 and Bath av , at 10 o'clock on Monday, April, 16,

1900. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. WHITE .- On Thursday evening, April 12, 1900. Margaret, youngest daughter of Arthur and Mary Beecher White, aged 14 months.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har-lem Railroad, 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

Special Hotices.

RHEUMATISM, lumbago, gout, permanently cured without battery, tathing or drugg leg: office service, \$110, home remedies, \$5. RHEUMATIC RELIES ASSOCIATION, 607 Lexington av., 1274 Broadway WELLING'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS for In digestion. Heartburn and Sour Stomach. All Clats. Established 1864. PILES.-Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d.: no cutting;

Religious Motices.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, New York, Lenox av. & 122d st.—Rev. H. P. Nichals, rector, Proly communion 7300 and 9300 A. M. inveiling of the Bridgman memorials, 1000 A. M. merning player, sermon and holy e minusion 11.00 A. M. Sunday

Theatrical Bankruptcies. Frank Tannehill, Jr., theatrical manager at

1440 Broadway, has filed a petition in bank. ruptey, with liabilities \$19,826 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1850 to 1858, and comfortable, as it is the newest, hotel | when he was a partner in Martinetti, Tannehill & Askin, Randall & Tannehill, Warde, Beebe & Tannehill. He owes eighteen actors and actresses about \$2,500 for services, among and astresses about \$2,500 for services, among whom are Harry Beresford, \$300; Clayton E. White, \$300; Albert Ehrs, \$175; Georgie Emery, \$200; Jessie Bradley, \$200; Ollie Lowe, \$175; Carrie Radeiffe, \$103; Lillie Aliger, \$150; Georgie Lingard, \$110, and Pauline Fletcher, \$100. Since the Bankrupt act went into effect forty theatrical managers and twenty-seven actors and actresses have filed petitions, and about two-thirds of them have received a discharge. received a discharge.

Knold, Constable & Co. Hosiery.

Ladies' and Children's Hose. Lisle Thread Hose, Cotton Hose, Silk Hose,

Men's Half Hose.

Silk, Cotton and Lisle Thread Fancy Half Hose, Lace Front Half Hose. New Styles and Colorings.

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Art Sales and Exhibitions.

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A Magnificent Collection 1,500 Pieces. The Art of the Orient."

Rate opportunity to secure bargains. Every rug HOAR ON THE SONS OF LIBERTY Letter Declining an Invitation to Join in a

19th of April Celebration. Boston, April 14. Secretary Murray of the Irish-American Historical Society has received Irish-American Historical Society has received a letter from Senator Hoar regretting his instability to participate with the society in its little of April celebration. In the letter, Senator Hoar says:
"But I am sure that the celebration will be in the spirit which animated the men who fought and the men who does no April 19, 1765, 100 will, I am sure, reducing the lesson that no human powers can burn wrong into right, instable, each swingly crush on the

human powers can burn wrong into right, inmatice into justice, can lawfully crush out the
love of liberty, burly, in every human sout,
and the right of medical lense the belongs to
every people. The men of the lith of
Arm were victorious against what seemed at
the time invincible odds. The result was the
treadom of the Western Hemisphere from the
Arctic Ocean to Cape from. Their starts will, I
am sure, sooner or lafer the reforms against
what seems to be my notific in the Fastern
Hemisphere which what yet in the lease conhisphere, which shall yet, in God's good , he occupied by freemen in independent

Cigarette Ruins a Cape Nome Vessel's Carpo San Francisco, April 14.—The bark B. P. Cheney, which was loaded and ready to sail to Cape Nome, was so hally damaged by fire last night that she had to be sunk to save her. The cargo is a complete loss. The fire was started by a lighted cigarette left in the after cabin.

Art Sales and Exhibitions. JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer. ABSOLUTE SALE OF

AMERICAN PAINTINGS To be sold at Auction on

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, April 19th and 20th, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK EACH NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 366 5th Ave., near 34th Street

IN PART. Eight examples by Gilbert Gaul Ten examples by Henry P. Smith Two examples by Henry Moster. Two examples by K. Witkowski Two examples by William Hart Four examples by James M. Hart Four examples by James M. Hart

Three examples by Almes M. Hart. One examples by James M. Hart. One example by Carleton Wiggins. One example by Thos. A. Shields. Seven examples by John Califano. S.x examples by Water Blackman. Twenty examples by Marter Blackman. Twenty examples by Arthur Parton. Three examples by Arthur Parton. Fifty-five Other Representative Artists,

together with Three Fine Examples by the late

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